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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
RADIO MANUFACTURERS
ROBERTS RADIO CO LTD

For Service Manuals Contact
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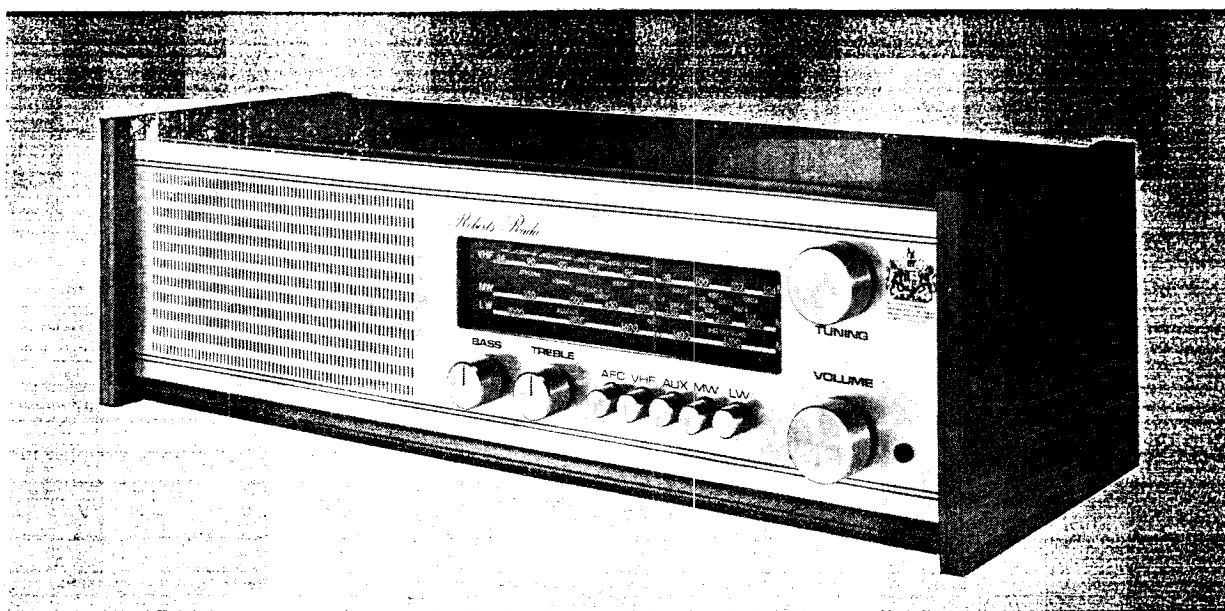
THE ROBERTS

RM 40

FM/AM Transistor Mains Radio

4388

Technical Data



SPECIFICATION

SEMICONDUCTORS

18 transistors
3 varicap diodes
5 signal diodes
1 zener diode
1 bridge rectifier

WAVEBAND COVERAGE

MW 185–585 metres (1620–513 kHz)
LW 1140–2000 metres (263–150 kHz)
VHF 87.5–104.5 MHz

POWER SUPPLY

240 volt 50 Hz AC mains only

POWER OUTPUT

5W nominal, continuous sinewave.

LOUDSPEAKER

155×105 mm (6×4 in) elliptical. Nominal impedance 5Ω.

SOCKET FACILITIES

75Ω coaxial socket for VHF aerial.
5 pin 180° DIN socket providing auxiliary input and output facilities.
Aux. input sensitivity—300 mV into 470 kΩ.
Aux. output—100 mV on VHF for limiting input signal deviated 22.5 kHz (taken from ratio detector output via 100 kΩ resistor).

REMOVING CHASSIS FROM CABINET

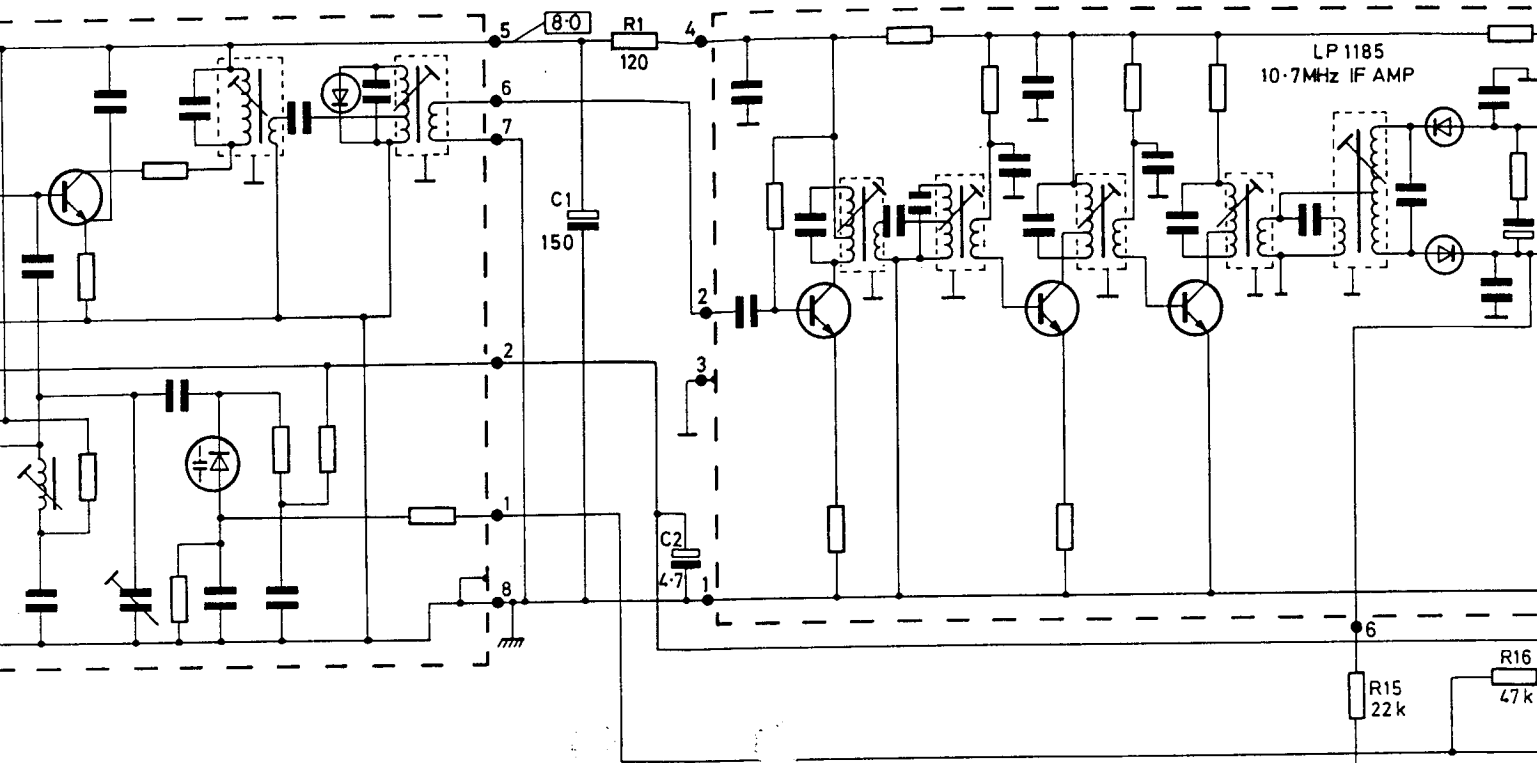
Pull off the Volume, Tuning and Tone control knobs. Remove the single screw in the middle of the cabinet back and slide the back upwards into the slot at the top of the cabinet until the bottom edge is free of the lower slot. Pull the bottom edge of the back out of the cabinet and then slide it free from the top slot. Remove the three

countersunk screws from the underside of the cabinet and the single screw at the left-hand side of the chassis. The complete chassis including the mains transformer mounting board may then be removed from the cabinet to the extent of the speaker leads.

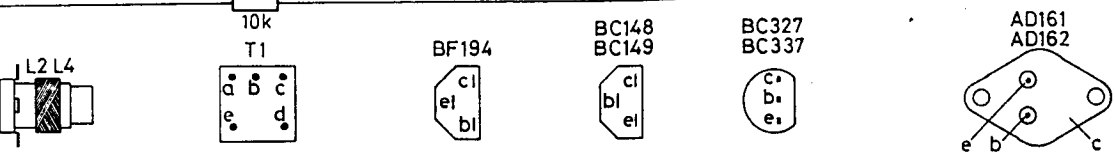
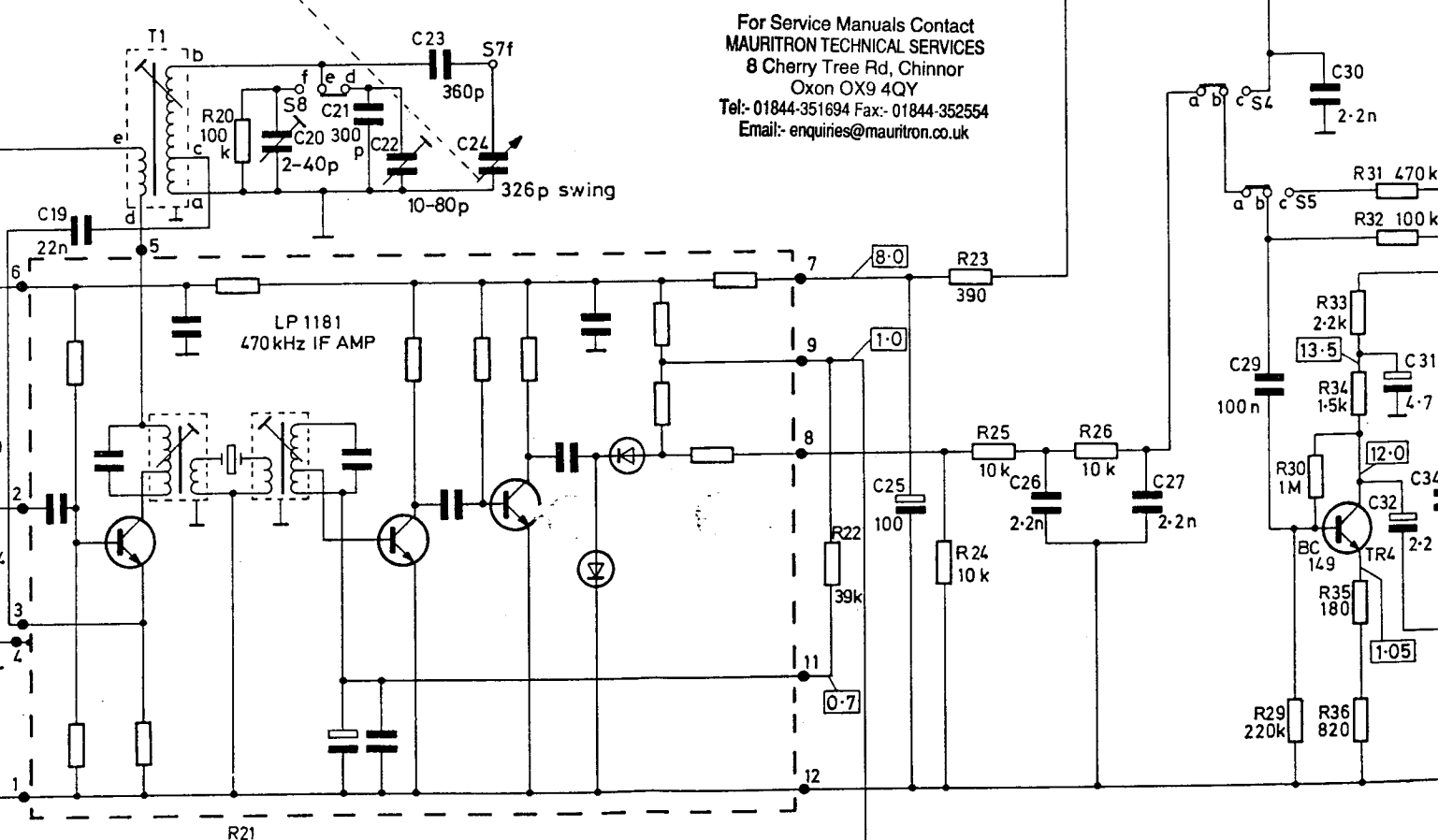
The diagram shows a VHF tuner circuit (LP 1186) with the following components and connections:

- Antenna:** Connected to point 3, which is also the input to a transformer with a 3K1 ratio.
- Transformer:** The primary is connected to point 4. The secondary is connected to the input of the tuner.
- Components:** The circuit includes several transistors, capacitors, and resistors. A variable capacitor is used for tuning.
- Output Stage:** The output is connected to a transformer with a 1:1 ratio, which is then connected to a speaker or earphone.
- Power Supply:** A 150V capacitor (C1) is connected to point 5. A 120V resistor (R1) is connected to point 4. A 4.7V capacitor (C2) is connected to point 1.
- Grounding:** The circuit is grounded at point 8, which is labeled "mm".

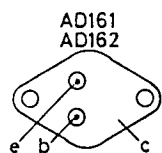
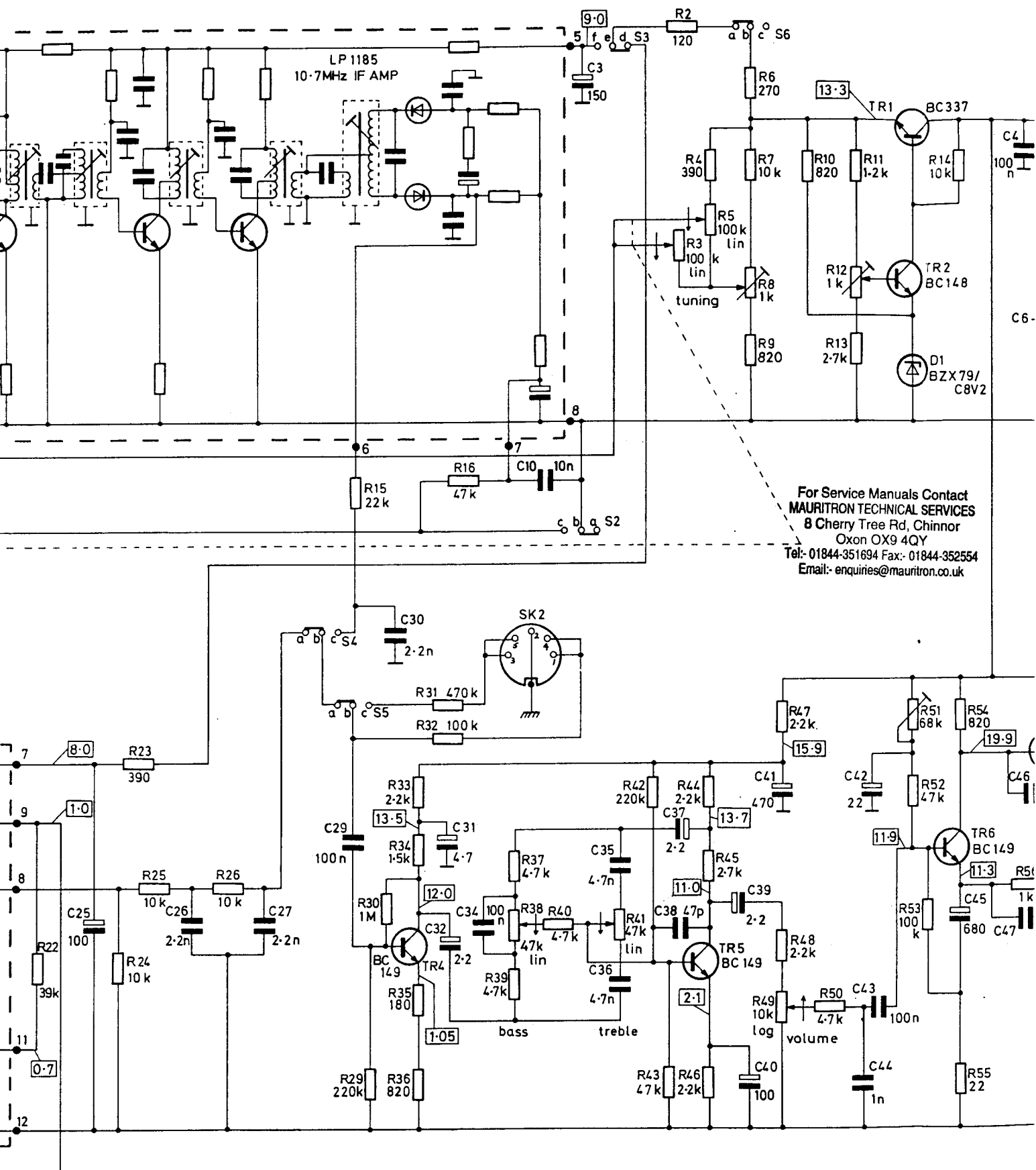
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Capacitor values in microf
 (n=10⁻³ μF, p=10⁻⁶)
 Resistor values in ohms
 Module components not d

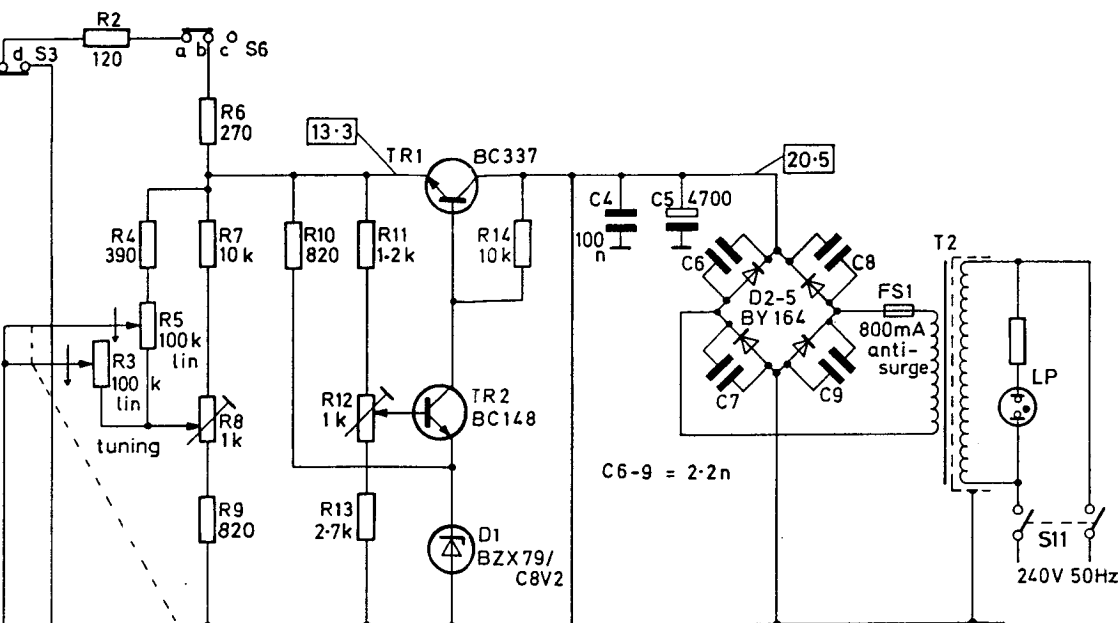


Capacitor values in microfarads
($n=10^{-3}\mu F$, $p=10^{-6}\mu F$)
Resistor values in ohms
Module components not designated

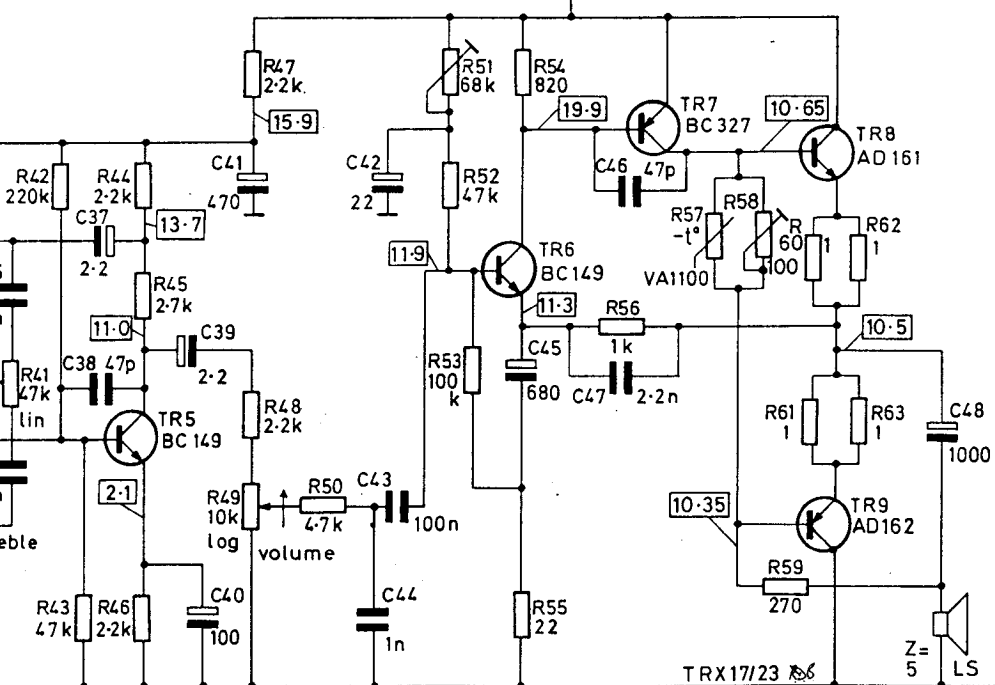
Voltages measured with respect to -ve su
DC voltages shown thus 20.5

Arrows on pot'meters show clockwise rotation

CORD DRIVE



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Voltages measured with respect to -ve supply
 DC voltages shown thus 20.5

Arrows on pot'meters show clockwise rotation of slider

CIRCUIT DESC

Low voltage AC from the power supply is smoothed by the bridge rectifier capacitor C5. This DC voltage is then fed into the amplifier section of the transistor TR1 which is controlled by TR2. The output voltage for the VHF tuning and IF sections of the receiver is provided by the variable capacitor C4.

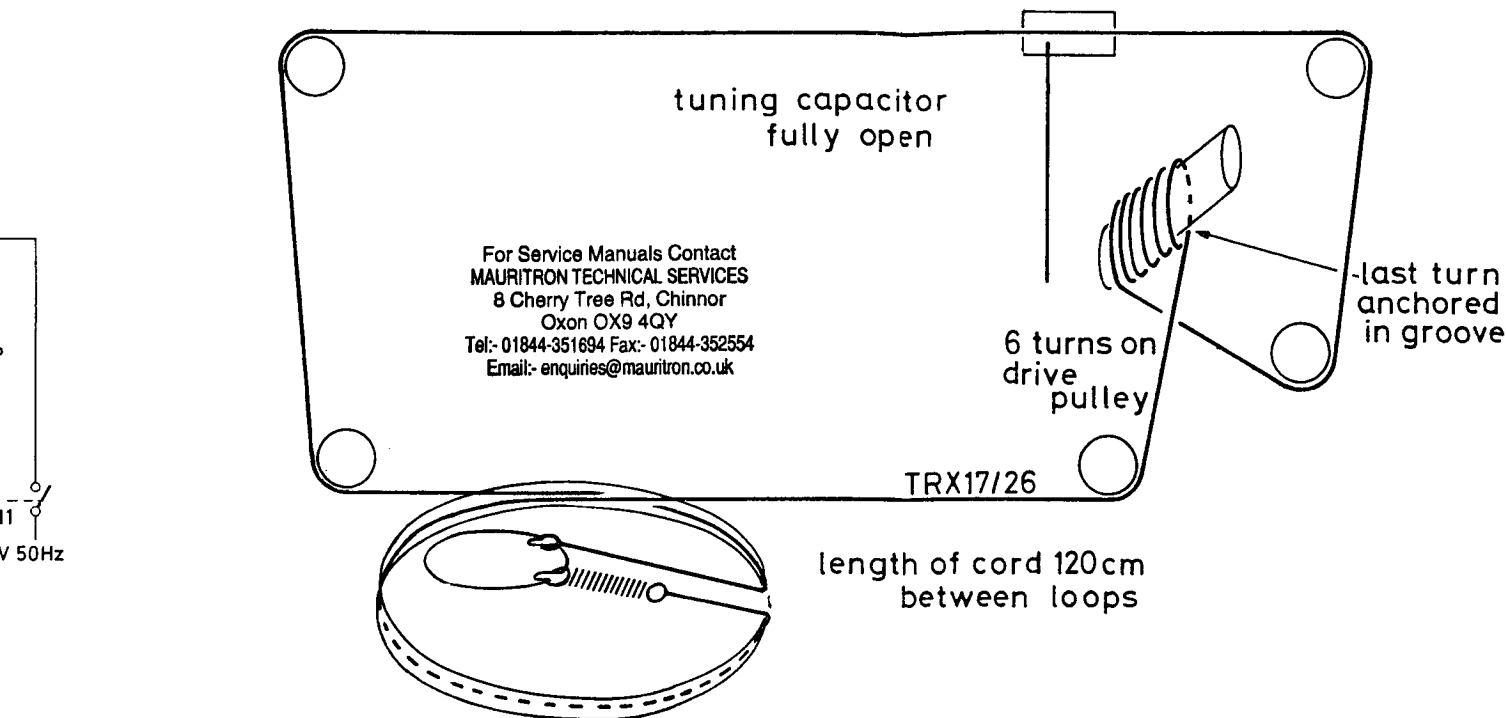
On VHF, a variable potentiometer is mechanically coupled to provide a variable voltage to the LP1186 module. Three capacitors are used to tune the aerial, and the means of the voltage to the module is provided by the variable capacitor C4.

An output from the tuning amplifier LP1185 is fed to the input of the module. A DC voltage is fed to the module to provide the necessary biasing for the module.

On MW/LW, signals from the antenna are fed to the base of the transistor in this module. The output of the module is fed via a ceramic resonator to provide AGC. This voltage is derived from the output of TR3 via R21 and R1. After filtering to remove the noise, the signal is fed via S4 and S5 to the next stage.

The output from the audio amplifier consists of a driver TR7 feeding a class AB output pair TR8 and TR9. The quiescent current is set by the resistors R61 and R63. The output is connected to a speaker (LS) through a transformer (T2).

CORD DRIVE DIAGRAM



CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Low voltage AC from the secondary of T2 is rectified and smoothed by the bridge rectifier D2-5 and the smoothing capacitor C5. This DC voltage supplies the audio amplifier section of the receiver. A series regulator transistor TR1 which is stabilised by a zener diode D1 and controlled by TR2 provides a stabilised, regulated voltage for the VHF tuning voltage and to power the RF and IF sections of the receiver.

On VHF, a variable potentiometer R3 and R5, mechanically coupled to the tuning control is used to provide a variable voltage necessary to tune the VHF module LP1186. Three varicap diodes in the tuner are used to tune the aerial, RF and oscillator circuits by means of the voltage thus derived.

An output from the tuner at 10.7 MHz is fed to the IF amplifier LP1185. The audio output from this module is fed, after de-emphasis by R15 and C30, to the audio amplifier input. A DC voltage derived from the ratio detector output is fed back via R16 to the oscillator tuning diode to provide AFC.

On MW/LW, signals from the tuned circuit L1/L2 and C11 are fed to the base of TR3. The output from TR3 is taken to the input of the LP1181 AM module. The first transistor in this module acts as an oscillator-mixer in conjunction with T1 and C24 and an output at 470 kHz is fed via a ceramic resonator providing selectivity to further amplifying transistors and a demodulator. A DC voltage derived from the demodulator is fed back via R22 to provide AGC. This voltage is also applied to the base of TR3 via R21 and R17 to supplement the AGC action. After filtering to remove unwanted RF, the audio output is fed via S4 and S5 to the audio amplifier input.

The output from the audio preamplifier TR4 feeds an active tone control stage TR5, the output of which is taken to the volume control R49. The direct-coupled audio amplifier consists of an amplifying stage TR6 and a driver TR7 feeding a class B, complementary push-pull output pair TR8 and TR9. Output stage balance and quiescent current are set up by means of R51 and R60 respectively.

SERVICING

GENERAL

Voltages shown on the circuit diagram are positive with respect to chassis with a 240 volt mains supply, no signal input and volume at minimum.

Do not forget the mica insulating washers when replacing TR8 and TR9.

Calibration marks are provided on the scale at 1923 and 1145 metres. When feeding in signals, the input should be kept as low as possible to prevent AGC action masking the alignment peaks.

MODULES

The three modules LP1181, LP1185 and LP1186 are prealigned in the factory and, since specialised equipment is required for this purpose, no instructions are given. In the event of any fault, remove the complete module and return to Roberts Radio for replacement.

TUNING POTENTIOMETER R3/R5

This potentiometer has tracks specifically made for this purpose and an ordinary linear track potentiometer such as used for stereo amplifiers will NOT be a replacement. Because of this the following setting-up procedure should be followed exactly.

CORD DRIVE

Turn the large, plastic drive drum on the tuning potentiometer fully anticlockwise. Turn the tuning spindle fully clockwise so that the gang vanes are fully open. Tighten the grub screw on the brass drive pulley so that the grub screw is in the '10 o'clock' position looking from the front. String up the cord drive as shown in the diagram starting with the end of the cord not attached to the spring. Do not use thicker cord than that which is supplied. Set the pointer carriage on the cord (do not seal yet) so that the pointer lies over the number 15 on the VHF channel scale. Loosen the drive pulley grub screw. Advance the plastic drive drum clockwise with fingers until the pointer rests over the two white dots at the left-hand end of the tuning scale. Ensuring that the tuning spindle is still fully clockwise, retighten the grub screw. Slide the pointer along to the right-hand end of the tuning scale and turn the tuning spindle until the gang vanes are full meshed. Reset the pointer to coincide with the white dots and seal the pointer carriage to the cord with a dab of glue or paint.

RESISTORS

R1 120 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W Carbon composition
R2 120 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W Carbon composition
R3 100k Ω linear potentiometer ganged with R5
R4 390 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R5 100k Ω linear potentiometer ganged with R3
R6 270 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R7 10k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R8 1k Ω preset potentiometer
R9 820 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R10 820 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R11 1.2k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R12 1k Ω preset potentiometer
R13 2.7k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R14 10k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R15 22k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R16 47k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R17 10k Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R18 2.2k Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R19 56 Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R20 100k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R21 10k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R22 39k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R23 390 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R24 10k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R25 10k Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R26 10k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R29 220k Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R30 1M Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R31 470k Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R32 100k Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R33 2.2k Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R34 1.5k Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R35 180 Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R36 820 Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R37 4.7k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R38 47k Ω linear potentiometer
R39 4.7k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R40 4.7k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R41 47k Ω linear potentiometer
R42 220k Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R43 47k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R44 2.2k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R45 2.7k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R46 2.2k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R47 2.2k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R48 2.2k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R49 10k Ω log. potentiometer
R50 4.7k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R51 68k Ω preset potentiometer
R52 47k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R53 100k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R54 820 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R55 22 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R56 1k Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R57 VA1100 thermistor
R58 100 Ω preset potentiometer
R59 270 Ω \pm 10% 0.5W carbon composition
R60 1 Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R61 1 Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R62 1 Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film
R63 1 Ω \pm 5% 0.33W carbon film

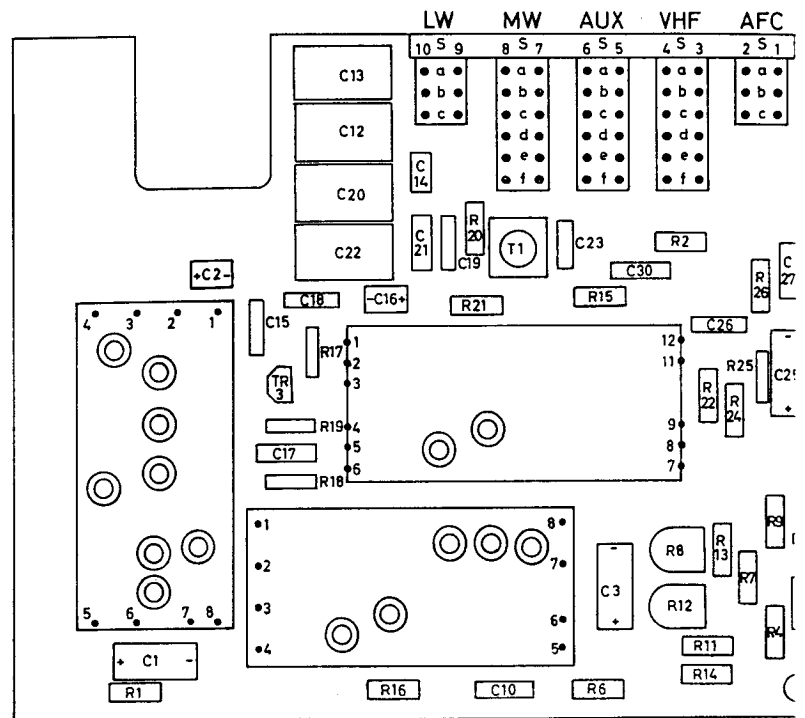
CAPACITORS

C1 150 μ F 16V electrolytic
C2 4.7 μ F 63V electrolytic
C3 150 μ F 16V electrolytic
C4 100nF 250V met. polyester film
C5 4700 μ F 25V electrolytic
C6 2.2nF 500V disc ceramic
C7 2.2nF 500V disc ceramic
C8 2.2nF 500V disc ceramic
C9 2.2nF 500V disc ceramic
C10 10nF 250V met. polyester film
C11 326pF gang capacitor (variable)
C12 10-80pF preset capacitor
C13 2-40pF preset capacitor
C14 47pF \pm 10% 125V polystyrene
C15 10nF 250V met. polyester film
C16 4.7 μ F 63V electrolytic
C17 100nF 250V met. polyester film
C18 47nF 250V met. polyester film
C19 22nF 250V met. polyester film
C20 2-40pF preset capacitor
C21 300pF \pm 2.5% 350V polystyrene
C22 10-80pF preset capacitor
C23 360pF \pm 2.5% 125V polystyrene
C24 326pF gang capacitor (variable)
C25 100 μ F 10V electrolytic
C26 2.2nF 630V polyester film/foil
C27 2.2nF 630V polyester film/foil
C29 100nF 250V met. polyester film
C30 2.2nF 630V polyester film/foil
C31 4.7 μ F 63V electrolytic
C32 2.2 μ F 63V electrolytic
C34 100nF 250V met. polyester film
C35 4.7nF 400V polyester film/foil
C36 4.7nF 400V polyester film/foil
C37 2.2 μ F 63V electrolytic
C38 47pF \pm 10% disc ceramic
C39 2.2 μ F 63V electrolytic
C40 100 μ F 10V electrolytic
C41 470 μ F 25V electrolytic
C42 22 μ F 25V electrolytic
C43 100nF 250V met. polyester film
C44 1nF \pm 20% disc ceramic
C45 680 μ F 16V electrolytic
C46 47pF \pm 10% disc ceramic
C47 2.2nF 630V polyester film/foil
C48 1000 μ F 25V electrolytic

MISCELLANEOUS

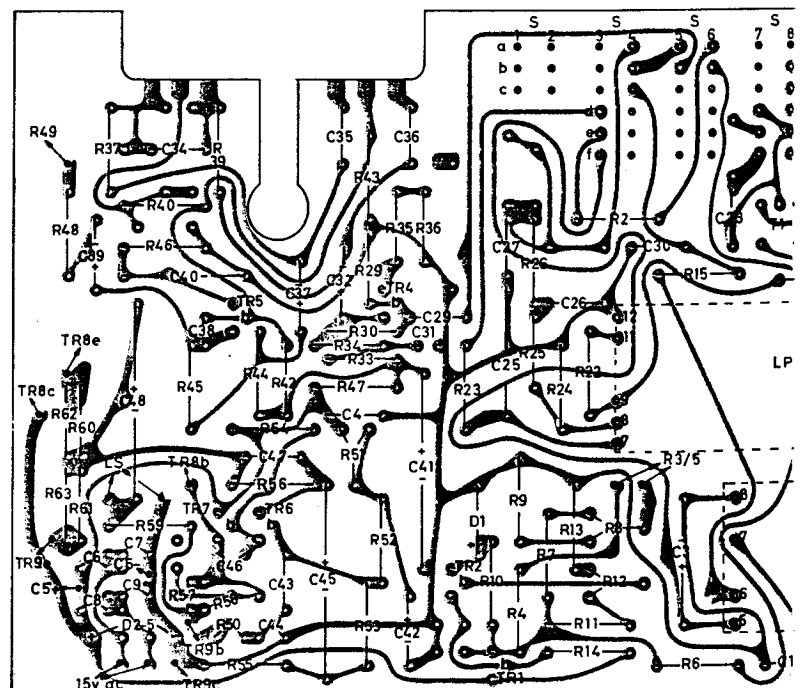
T1 Oscillator coil
T2 Mains transformer
FS1 800mA anti-surge fuse
LP Neon indicator

BOARD LAYOUT (TOP)

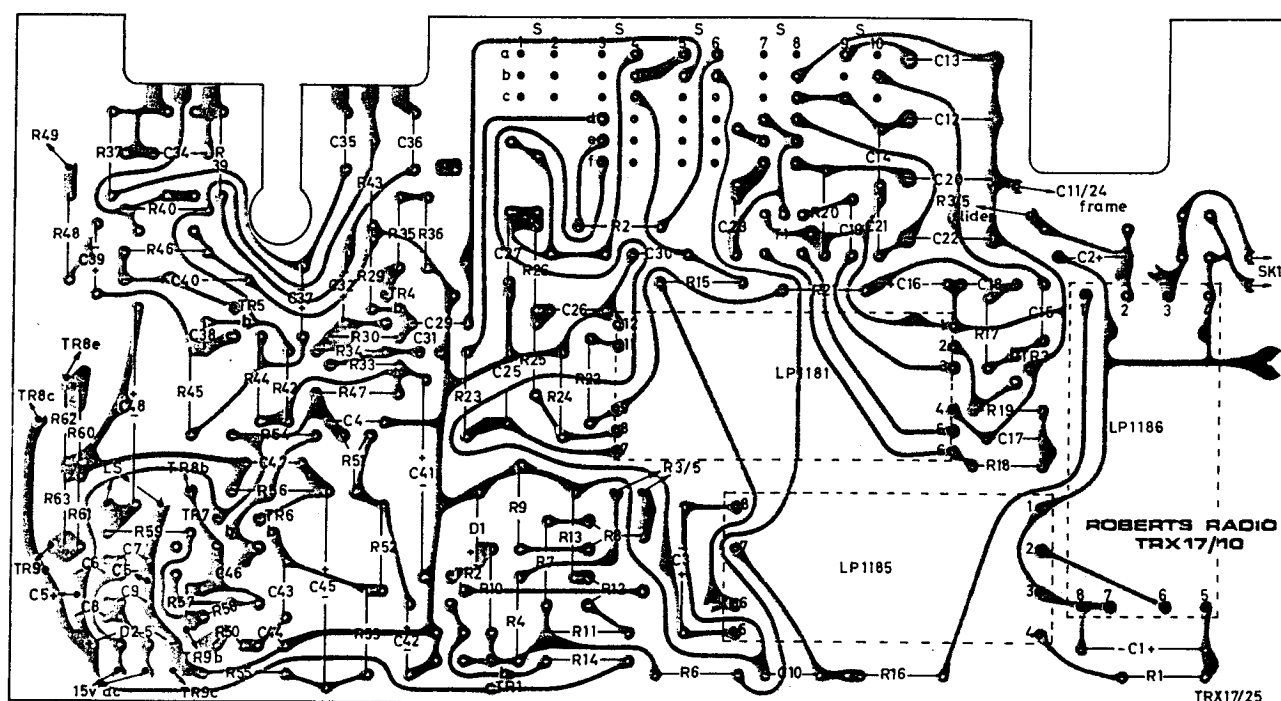


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BOARD LAYOUT (UNDERSIDE)



BOARD LAYOUT (UNDERSIDE)



ALIGNMENT

	Sequence of Alignment	Adjustment	Test Conditions	Indication
1	Output stage balance	R51	Voltage between junction R56/C48 and chassis	10·5V
2	Output stage quiescent current	R58	Milliammeter in series with TR9 collector	15mA after 1 min. @ 20°C
3	Output stage dynamic balance	R51	1 kHz sine wave input at SK2 (pin 3) ; press AUX button ; oscilloscope across LS	Symmetry at onset of clipping
Ensure pointer alignment is correct before proceeding (see 'cord drive' above)				
4	Tuning voltage	R12	Tuning control fully clockwise ; High impedance voltmeter (not less than 10M Ω) between R3/5 slider and chassis	12·0V
5	Tuning voltage	R8	As 4 ; tuning control fully anti-clockwise	2·0V
If no high impedance voltmeter is available see note below				
6	MW	C20 & C13	Feed in 1500 kHz (mod. 30%) via coupling coil ; connect output meter across LS ; set pointer to right-hand (1145) calibration mark.	Adjust for max. deflection of output meter.
7	MW	T1 & L1	As 6, feeding in 560 kHz and set pointer to left-hand (1923) calibration mark	As 6
Repeat 6 & 7 for optimum results finishing with 6				
8	LW	C22 & C12	As 6, feeding in 262 kHz and set pointer to right-hand calibration mark	As 6
9	LW	L2	As 6, feeding in 156 kHz and set pointer to left-hand calibration mark	As 6
Repeat 8 & 9 for optimum results finishing with 8				

For Service Map
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NOTE

The tuning voltage may be roughly set up using an AVO 8 by setting the voltages to 11.9V (on the 25V range) and 1.8V (on the 2.5V range) respectively.

CHASSIS LAYOUT

